# WASHINGTON.

### Congressional Declaration on the Subject of Peace Negotiations.

The Unconditional Submission of the Rebels Required.

Repeal of the Duty on Paper by the House.

Inquiry Into the Difficulty Between Messrs. Field and Kelley.

Trouble Between Mr. Brooks and General Butler.

The Exchange of Prisoners of War Placed in General Grant's Hands, &co.,

OPPOSITION OF THE RADICALS TO THE PEACE

MOVEMENTS.
on of the radical republicans to the peace movements of Mr. Blair and others cropped out in the Senate to day, in the resolution of Mr. Clark denouncing such advances towards peace and reunion until the ion has been gaining headway for several days is caused by the increasing apprehension that something may grow out of these reports, which were at first regarded as merely ornamental attempts at diplo-macy. It is in the nature of a notice to the President radical portion of the party. It is not probable that this pass, even in the Senate, and certainly they could not pass, even in the Senates, and certainly they could not in the House. Senators Harlan and Wade are urging a rejection of all peace measures, and even oppose an ex-change of prisoners, and advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war and retaliatory measures as an offset to the barbarity displayed by the rebels in their treatment of

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY PESSENDEN It was currently reported here to-day that Mr. Fessen den was to resign immediately, in order that a successor might be appointed, and the sinancial policy of the gov ent for the next fiscal year be marked out, and the necessary legislation be adopted, before the termination of the present Congress. Inquiry, however, has failed to

A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO BE EF-PROTED—THE WHOLE MATTER IN THE HANDS OF GENERAL GRANT.

It appears from a communication of the Secretary of t the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieutenant General Grant, and that, although only partial exchanges have thus fa on made, there is reason to believe a full exchange will

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO THE EX-CHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Secretary of War sent the following letter to the
Speaker, which was referred to the Committee on Military

Speaker, which was referred to the Committee on Military
Affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1865.

Sta-In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of December, calling for the correspondence in reference to the exchange of prisoners. I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant General, together with such communications upon the subject as have not heretore been published.

The correspondence of General Butler details the action in regard to the exchange of prisoners under the authority conferred upon him by order of the War Department.

On the 15th of Octob r the subject of exchanges was placed under the direction of Lieutenant General Grant, with full authority to take any steps he might deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers and of loyal persons held as prisoners by the robel authorities. He was instructed that it was the desire of the President that no efforts consistent with national honor should be spared to effect the prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons in captivity to the robels as prisoners of war, or on any other grounds, and the subject was committed to him, with full authority to act at the premises as he should deem right and proper. The state of the premises as he should deem right and proper. The time continued in his charge, and such efforts have been made as he de med proper to obtain the release of our prisoners, the articles to be distributed under the direction of our own officery parcled for that purpose, and the corr. sponding privileg was extended to the robel authorities. In order to afford every facility for relief, special exchanges have been ofter d whenever desired on direction of our own officers, pareled for that purpose, and the corr. sponding priv leg; was extended to the robe authorities. In order to afford every facility for relief, special exchanges have been offer d whenever desired on behalf of our prisoners. Such exchanges have, in a few lastances, he n permitted by the rebel authorities, but in many others they have been denied. A large number of exchanges, inci ding all the sick, has been effected within a recent period. The Commissary General of prisoners has been directed to make a detailed report of all the exchanges that have been a complished since the general exchange consed. H. will furnish it to the Hones of Representatives as soon as completed. The last communication of General Grant gives r ason to believe that a full and complete exchange of all prisoners will speedily be made. It also appears from his statement that weekly supplies are furnished to our prisoners with speedily be made. It also appears from his statement that weekly supplies are furnished to our prisoners with speedily be made. It also appears from his statement that weekly supplies are furnished to our prisoners with speedily be made. It also appears from his statement that weekly supplies are furnished to our prisoners with speedily be made. It also appears from his statement that weekly supplies are furnished to our prisoners of our own selection. His letter is subjoined, as follows:—

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HEXALD

P.S.—We are sending supplies to our prisoners, at east, weekly. They are received by officers of our own selection, released federal prisoners, who distribute them a directed. U. S. G. selection, released rederal prisoners, who distribute them as directed.

Supplies furnished by friends of prisoners, are also forwarded in the same manner. The nature of the supplies authorized to be furnished by individuals, is specified in the annexed order of the Department.

EDWIY M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. STRUYLER COLVAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE DEPICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. The conference committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill failed to agree, and a new one is ordered. The hitch is on the appropriation to pay the twenty per cent additional to the employes of the House voted at

Brigadier General Wheelock's funeral this afternoon was quit imposing. His body was escorted to the depot by the Twelfth regiment Veteran Reserves. It will be forwarded to Boonville, N. Y., in charge of the General's

The namerous petitions from army and government employes for increased compensation are having a visi-ble effect. Thousands of names were presented in the Senate to-day. One result was the introductation price of rations for officers in the field from thirty to fifty cents, and proposing to pay all voluntee three months' additional salary when mustered out.

POLITICIANS PLOCKING TO WASHINGTON. A large number of politicians, coming from all parts of the country, have arrived here to-night. It is evident important political movements are on foot.

GEN, SINGLETON NOT RETURNED LEOM RICHMOND. The report prevalent here to day of the return of Gen. Singleton from Richmond is premature. His friends do not expect him for several days yet.

BATIFICATION OF TREATIES WITH INDIANS. The Senate has ratified the treaties with the Northwestern bands of Shoshone Indians, establishing peace and friendship, the several bands stipulating that hosand friendship, the several bands suppliating that hos-titities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines and upon citizens of the United States within their country shall cease. The boundaries of their country, as claimed and occupied by them, are as follows :- On the north, by the middle the south, by Toedoe, or Green, Mountains; and, on the east, by Great Salt Lake, Tiulia and Rosh

valleys. The Indians agree to remove to the reserva-

them to do so, and become herdamen or agriculturists.

the government paying them certain annuities in money, provisions and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested; that military posts, &c., may be constructed, the gold and silver mines worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and rancherous actabilished wherever they may be a support of the control of the control

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

from Secretary Stanton, stating that the several resolu-tions calling for information in his possession had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that information would be sent in as speedily as por

SIX years from the 4th of March next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEDIATE.

Mr. WARE, (rop.) of Ohlo, presented the joint resolution of the Ohlo Legislature, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for the constitutional amendment abeliabing and prohibiting slavery, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. BROWN, (rop.) of Mo., presented a resolution passed by the Missouri Constitutional Convention, asking for the passage of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. WADS also presented the petition of citizens of Ohlo, asking that efforts be made to secure an exchange of prisoners.

THE PAPER DUTT.

Mr. Wars presented the memorial of Ohio publishers asking for the abolition of the duty on imported paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions for an increase of the pay of army officers and dicrks in the government service were presented by fossirs. Howard, Wilson and Summer, and were approniately referred.

INCREASING THE PAY OF ARMS.

an act to increase the compensation of certain officers in the field.

The first section provides that the commutation price of rations to all officers below and including brevet brigadier generals, shall be fifty cents after the 1st of March, instead of thirty cents, as at present; but this shall not apply to officers who are entitled to commutation for quarters or to officers of the Veteran corps.

The second section relieves all officers of the army and navy from the payment of the income tax.

The third section provides that every officer who remains in the service, except those of the Veteran Reserve corps and those on detached duty, who get commutation for quarters, shall, at the close of the war, be entitled to three months; pay on being honorably mistered out of the service. This applies to volunteer officers only.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee of conference on the Deficincy bill had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate forther insist upon its amendments, and appoint another committee. The subject of disagreement was, Mr. Sherman said, that the House insisted upon thirty thousand tollars being added to the bill for increased compensation to its employes. Mr. Sherman explained that the House could not legally grant this increase, and even on other grounds it could not be justified. If the pay of employes of the House was increased, that of other officers in the civil service must be increased also. The Senate could not increase the pay of civil officers while it refused an increase to army officers. If any increase was made, it ought to be to those who had suffered and endured hardships and privations in the army.

army.

Mr. McDoudall, (opp.) of Cal., argued in favor of increasing the compensation. He thought it unwise to refuse to increase the pay of one class of persons because the increase could not be extended to others.

Mr. Trunkfull, (r.c.) of ill., hoped the Senate would be unanimous in concurring in the recommendation of Mr.

unanimous in concurring in the recommendation of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., hoped that the Senate would not only agree to the increase asked by the House, but would increase the compensation of Senators and Representatives. He thought Congressing were the most peoply compensated men in the service of the government. He was in favor of the increase of the pay of the employées of the House, because they undoubtedly needed the money. He was in favor of the increase of the pay of Senators because he needed the money linself, and cuch to have it. The depreciation of the curr may had reduced the salaries of Congression a hundred per cent, and the compensation in consequence was not sufficient.

Mr. Moraas, (rep.) of N. Y., said that in order to test the sense of the Senato on this question of increased pay he would call for the year and mays on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. Shorman that the Senato refuse to accorde to the proposition for an increase.

Congress assembled, That no negotiation, terms of settlement, or concession, or compromise, be entered into, proped, yielded or made with the robel, directly or indirectly, and they have manifested their impliest and unconditional dam salon to the authorities of the government; and, turker, that, however much peace may be desired, the present v.r. must be waged with as me resources and energy of the constitution and the laws established over the cattre territory of the United States as heretofors 15 med.

the entire territory of the United States as heretofore cishmed.

The title of the above is "A resolution declaring the sense of Congress upon the subject of negotiation." PROFOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION ENGALISMS INTER-STATE C MINICE.

Mr. Dixos, (rep.) of Conn., offer d the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:—
Readyed, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Americs, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That in lieu of the fifth paragraph of the ninth section of the first at lefe of the critical of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be, to all intents and purposes, as arear of the said constitution to wit the Congress shall have prever to lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any State.

part of the said constitution, to with the Congress shall have pare to lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any State.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to the Senate re olution of January 5, asking information as to the number of men enlisted in the naval service of the United States that have been credited on the military quotes of the respective States. It appears, on the authority of the Provost Marshal General, that the number of such credite was 67 c87. This includes all naval enlistments from April 17, 1561, to February 24, 1864.

The principle was to credit these men, as required by the act, to their places of residence, so far as was practicable to do so, and according to the rules governing in crediting men enlisted in the army. Commissioners were appointed by the Secretary of War to collect the proof necessary to determine the legality of the claims. Upon this proof the credits were allowed. The evidence taken was procured by official certificate from the Navy Department in Washington, from the commanding officers of receiving ships and naval rendezvous, and by afficavits and certificates of supervisors of towns and counters, and other data deemed reliable. The commissioners were instructed that the States in which the enlistments had been made would be entitled to credits therefor, unless it should appear by more direct evidence that they belonged elsewhere.

Mr. Trement green to the confiscation of real estate to the life of an individual.

Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Masa., said this provision was already incorporated in the Freedman's bill, which would be acted upon in a few days.

Mr. Blows, (rep.) of Masa., said this provision was already incorporated in the Freedman's bill, which would be acted upon in a few days.

Mr. Blows, (rep.) of Masa., called up the bill to repeal a bill for the sale of the St. Louis Araenal ground, which was passed.

THANKS TO GENERAL THERY.

The recolution of thanks to Major General Terry, with the House amendment inserting the word "brevet" before "major," was taken up and passed.

PRICALES OF THE NEW YORK MERCHANIS' EXCHANGE.
On motion of Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., the Senate took up and passed the joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the New York Merchants' Exchange, to be used for custom house purposes.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money collected in each internal revenue district of the several States.

PAYMISTERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Geners, (rep.) of Jowa, called up the bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters in the navy.

Mr. Geners, (rep.) of Jowa, called up the bill defining the rank and pay of paymasters in the navy.

Mr. Geners explained that there were now one hundred paymasters and assistant paymasters in the naval service (sixty-four paymasters and thirty-six assistant paymasters), and three honded and ninety-six assistant paymasters, it was proposed by the bill to enable the Secretary of the Navy to select from among these four hundred young men one hundred who shall have formished the best evidence of their capacity and attach them to the navy proper is passed assistant paymasters, with the pay of one thousand twe hundred deflors per year and one ration. It was supposed that there would be no time in the future when there would be less than two hundred paymasters needed in the may, if one hundred vessels were kept in commission. This number would be required, as a great many paymasters were always needed for shore duty. This bill also created the new grade of pass d assistant paymister. The regulations now required a strict examination, besides testimonals as to

capacity and honesty. It was now proposed to make the rank of passed assistant paymaster to correspond with passed assistant surgeon and engineer. Men who pass a second examination will be entitled to this new rank. Mr. Grimes explained further that this bill was approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Hals said that he was opposed to the bill. He did not think it wise at this time to make pernanent additions to the navy. It would become necessary, he thought, before long, to reduce the number of naval officers.

Mr. Harz, (rep.) of N. H., called for the year and nays

negative.

RETALIATION IN THE THEATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the Senate take up the resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of our officers and soldiers.

Mr. Sunner.—Oh, I would not take that up now.

Mr. WADE.—You would if you were a prisoner.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKE, (opp.) of Ind., stated that he understood that Mr. Johnson wished to debate this resolution, and he hoped its further consideration would be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WADE.—I shall not resist the postponement of the bill till to-morrow if the Senator from Maryland wishes to

Mr. wank—I shall not reast the postponement with till till to-morrow if the Senator from Maryland wishes to lebate the subject; and yet I feel if the gentlemen who rish it were in the condition of many of our prisoners hey would not feel like listening to a very long speech me with the understanding that I shall press it at the out with the understanding that I shall press it at the

prisoners. He thought a general exchange ought to be effected, and he believed it sould be effected if the party in power would make the effort.

Mr. Wars said he did not feel now like agreeing to a postponement, inasmuch as the Senator from Indiana had made all the speech that could be made on the subject. Retaination had been successful before in the war. The rebels had placed our men under the fire of our batteries; and they were compelled to desist from this when we retailisted, by exposing their men in a similar way. As to the failure of the Secretary of War to exchange our men, he had only to say, without knowing anything on the subject, that if he (the Secretary of War) did as charged he was callpable to a high degree.

Mr. Harlax, (rop.) of Iowa, said he did not believe it expedient always to agree to an exchange in the present condition of the contest. Every man released by us was fit to be put into the field against us, and thus swell the rebel force in the field as small as possible, and if we could by retailation secure fair treatment for our prisoners in the South this would be the wisest policy.

After some forther remarks on the subject the resolution was postponed until to morrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate them went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, Jan. 23, 1865.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following joint

Resolved. That in lieu of the duty on printing paper, un sized and used for books and newspapers, now levied by law there shall be levied, collected and paid three per centum a Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question Mr. Farsewortu, (rep.) of Ill., hoped the resolution would not be passed without consideration. He wanted

it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Dawss, (rep.) of Mass., made objection to the hasty
passage of the resolution.

Mr. WASHILVENE said the duty was now twenty per cent,
and he wanted to relieve the newspapers of some of their
burthens.

Mr. Warmurser, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution of thanks to General heridan, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE NEW YER LEMBILATURE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL ANEXPMENT.

Mr. Praker, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, instructing the Sections and requesting the Representatives to vote for the pending constitutional amendment to abolish slavery, it being incompatable with free government.

THE STRATIBET OF THE SHEET OF WHE ALERS OF WAR.

On motion of Mr. Schener, (rep.) of Ohio, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to send for persons and papers and examine villations as to retaination, and the treatment of prisoners of war, the subject having been referred to that Committee under a resolution of the House.

THE DEFFICUTY RETWERN SHESHE, FIELD, OF LOUISIANA, AND KELLEY, OF PR. SETLANIA.

Mr. Schener to be a question of privilege, and offered a preamble setting forth that A. P. Field, in the language of int midation and builtying, lead attempted to interfere with William D. Kelley, a m mber of Congress from Pennsylvania, in his rights and cuties as a member in voting on a pending subject of legislation, and had followed up-such intimidation and builtying by an assentit upon the person of the said William D. Kelley, thus consmitting a breach of the privileges of the House; Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appropriate to the Section of the controlled of the members be appropriated to the Section of the said William D. Kelley, thus

coloritions a preach of the privileges of the members be therefore. Resolved, that a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the facts, and have the power to send for persons and papers; and that they in-quire what course it is proper to take to protect the rights and privileges of free legislation of the House.

Mr. S.HENGE CAUSED to be read an account of the as-sault and the circumstances attending it from a news-toner.

Mr. S.HENCK caused to be read an account of the assault and the circumstances attending it from a newspaper.

Mr. Parswerm offered an amendment—That, until the report of the committee shall be made, A. P. Field be excluded from the privileges of the floor. It was known that Field was here awaiting action on his case as a member elect from Louisians, and that a resolution had passed giving him the privilege of the floor pending an examination of the subject.

Mr. Moosman, (rep.) of Pa., said, while he would vote to protect the House in all its rights, he disliked to ask for a committee to investigate so gross an outrage. Re would be content with the amendment just offered, to exclude Mr. Field from the privilege of the floor. This should be done promptly and unanimously, as he did not think gentlemen here wished to be associated with a man guilty of such an outrage as had been committed on his colleague.

Mr. Semence said in drawing up his resolution he had not seen or heard from Judge Keiley, and knew nothing of the circomstances of the assault until he saw the newspaper report containing them. In that resolution he did not speak of Mr. Field having been admitted to the floor of the House. Neither Judge Field nor Judge Keiley was of the least possible consequence in this connection, as compared with the great question which undertaid this entire proceeding. He wanted to see whether any citizen should undertake to intimidate or prevent a free exercise of judgment by a Member of Congress. He referred to the action of the House in 1851 and 1832, when Sam Heuston, an ex-momber, made an attack upon Mr. Stansberry, a member of the House and the vindication of free speech and legislation by the reprimenting of Mr. Houston, and this, too, when the House on the House, and the vindication of free speech and legislation by the reprimenting of Mr. Houston,

contained a large majority of the democratic friends of Mr. Houston.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, said there was no one who did not believe that this was a question of privileg, and the action proposed was proper to vindicate the dignity and rights of the House; but to exclude Mr. Field from the floor of the House was to prejudge the case. Let us ascertain by investigation what grievance there is. Certainly the man who is implicated should be heard. The amendment penaling went on the principle that the man is guity. As for himself, he was physically able to defend himself (majher); but it might not be so with others. The gentleman from littsburg (Mr. Moorhead), having a ponderous form and all the shilly for defence, did not feel for others differently circumstanced. (Laughter).

Mr. Thaver, (rep.) of Pa, said in Mr. Houston's case, immed-aiely on a commun cation being presented from Mr. Stamberry, who was a member from Ohio, Mr. Vance, from the same State, offered a resolution directing the Speaker to issue warrants to the Sergeants-Arms to take into custody wherever found the body of Sam Houston, and keep him subject to the further order and direction of the House. The resolution was accordingly taken into custody to answer to a contempatted breach of the privileges of the House. So at the second session of the Twenty-third Congress, when John Ewing was assaulted by John H. Lane, a lieutenant in the navy, this House asserted its jurisdiction by its mode of proceeding in the premises, and on a simple communication the question on which the House was called to act was where a primar face breach of privilege was shown to the House, the House will proceed to arrest the offender and bring him to the bar of the House. There

a member of the House for his official conduct.

Mr. Cox.—Did I understand you to say you would vote for his punishment?

Mr. Thanke.—No; but I would vote for the amendment on the ground that where there is a prima facia case made out, the man is not fit to come into the House while he rests under the charge. If the investigation should show the charge groundless, then I shall vote to restore him to the privilege of which he has been deprived. The dignity and self-respect of the House require that one that commits an asseult on a member should not be permitted to come into this hall until he clears his skirts of the charge. The House cannot be teopie are of so cacred a character, and the untrammelled liberty of the representative so important, that they should always be adequately protected.

Mr. Cox resumed, saying.—The case of Stansberry and Houston excited a great deal of interest and Stansberry never again was returned by his constituents to Congress, because he had submitted to Houston's flagellation. The gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed, in effect, to hang the man first and try him afterwards.

Mr. Taxwei, interrupting, said he did not propose to punish the accused until he had been duly convicted; but he did propose, as there was a prima facie case, to exclude him from the floor until he should show his innocence,

Mr. Cox asked whether it was not a punishment to

alfidavit. In the case now pending he had produced the narrative set sworn testimony.

Mr. Farnswohn said that as to Mr. Field he was merely admitted to the floor as a matter of courtesy, and it was manifestly proper that the privilege should be withdrawn until after an investigation. The attack on Judge Kelley being so unprovoked, it was due to dignity and propriety that the aggressor should be denied the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Cox said Field was more entitled to the floor than Houston had been, because Houston's Congressional term had expired and Field was endeavoring to be admitted.

Mr. James C. Allem, Topp.) of Ill., said grave charges were presented in the resolution, for which he expected to voic. But, while they were trying the man, they proposed to give him the privilege extended to the meanest criminal, of being present during the discussion of his guilt or innocence. The amendment to exclude him, it adopted, would assimilate this hall to a Star Chamber. Mr. Le saum Mines, (rep.) of Pa., desired to say in behalf of Judge Kelley that he neither presented the cashere nor prosecuted it in the courts. When the testimony was required, Judge Kelley was sent for as a witness. He (Myers) saw the whole preceding. The attack was cowardly, dastardly and inflame as Judge Kelley took care of himself amply, though having his assallant at a disadvantage.

Kelley took care of himself amply, though as an assailant at a disadvantage.

Mr. Cox soid he made no charge of that kind.

Mr. Mr. Sex said the gentleman had made a jocular intimation about one's defending himself.

Mr. Cox said that he had reference to his own physical

isability.

Mr. Myses said he understood the comic part of the

Mr. Myses said he understood the comic part of the gentleman's remarks. In conclusion, he said he hoped that Mr. Field would at once be excluded from the privileges of the floor.

Mr. Habuncatos, (opp.) of Ind., said for one he was opposed to the amendment, as there was no evidence before the House, except of a police report, that a violation of the privileges of the House had been committed. While he would punish violations of privileges, he would not exclude the accussod, because it was unwarranted and contrary to every principle of investigation. If Judge Kelley did use such language as was represented. Field ought to have resented it. If Judge Kelley had used outside the language he had used here to insult members, then the chastisement was just. Its did not, however, know the facts in the case.

Mr. Taxzes regretted that the gentleman from Indiana had put a hypothetical case reflecting on the character of the gentleman injured rather than on that of the aggressor.

Farnsworth accepted, namely:—
That until the report of the committee shall be made the privileges heretofore extended to A. P. Field are suspended.

This was agreed to, and the resolution for the appointment of a select committee, &c., as thus amended, was

Jahras Baooxs, Member of Congress, House of Representives:

I find in the Doily Globs of the 7th instant a report of your remarks in the House on the 6th instant, an extract from which, personal to me, is appended. I have the honor to frequire whether your remarks are correctly reported, except, perhaps, in the misprint "gold" for "bold;" and also whether there was any modification, explanation or limitation made by you other than appears in this report. The gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for your answer at any time or place you may designate.

B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

Adjusent.
Mr. Borrwert, (rep.) of Mass., rose to a question of order, that the letter of Gen. Butler did not violate any of the privileges of a member.
The Speckur said before deciding the point, he would like Mr. Brooks to point out what words in the letter he excepted to, and he would then rule as to them specifi-

Mr. Brooks, in reply, quoted from the constitution that for any speech or debate in either House, members

like Mr. Brooks to peint out what words in the letter he excepted to, and he would then rule as to them specifically.

Mr. Brooks, in reply, quoted from the constitution is that for any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place."

The SPEARER repl ed that would justify the gentleman in refusing to answer the letter, but did not settle this point.

Mr. Brooks then said he excepted to the whole letter, that it was sent through Gen. Butler's Aid-de-Camp in uniform, instead of through the Fost office, and that Capsan Clark was dearous of an immediate answer. He did not like a mil tarty gentleman coming into his house and calling for an immediate answer—(laughter)—or any answer. He expressed to this Aid-de-Camp that he could not give an immediate answer, but would take his own time. The remarks to which General Butler had taken exception were made on the floor of the House, and he did not choose to enter into a correspondence with General Butler concerning them.

Mr. Brooks quoted from the letter: "The gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for an answer at any place you may designate." This, said Mr. Brooks, is the language of the deellis.

The SPEARER decided that the letter was not an inframement of privilege. He said that, if he should rule that it was not, it would cut off all right of criticism by constituents in their letters on the speeches or acts of their members, and all attempts to secure explanations of language which a person alluded to here deemed unjust. It seemed to the Chair not improper that a person who had been charged here as a gold robber should inquire if this charge was correctly reported, and whether there was not some explanation or qualification of it; and the language of the note did not seem offensive. Language something like this might have been used by those recognizing ducling. If the letter was clearly intended as inviting a settlement of the matter by what is called the code of honor, but which the Chair regarded as the code of mur

gentleman to speak to the text.

Mr. INTERNALL—I move the rules be suspended, that the gentleman may explain.

The rules were suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Sexurs (in a loud tone)—We suspend the rules that we may disgrace ourselves.

Mr. Fratubers inquired—Will it be in order to let Butler in the ring?

Mr. Kernan, (opp.) of N. Y., said—That is not in accordance with the precedent excluding Mr. Field.

Mr. Brooks said that the reason he did not reply to the letter was that he had known him on a previous occasion in New York, when surrounded by a staff of twenty or twenty-live officers in the Hoffman House, to send out his aid-de-camp to demand the presence of a gentleman before him; and when the gentleman appeared he found him seated at the table with his pisols before him; and this in the peaceable city of New York. The ground on which he made the charge of Butter being a "gold robber" was a certain transaction in New Orleans, and the proceedings in the Surrogate court of New York. The plaintiff in the case, Samuel Smith, procured an order to refund certain moneys, stating it his deposition that he went from Saratoga sone years ago to New Orleans, and she and his brother entered into the banking business. On the 24th of April, 1862, when Farragut had passed the forts he secreted his gold in the sir cells of the vauit, fearing the city would be given to plunder. General Butler on the lat of May

issued an order an. directed every man to return to his business, promising tin't the right of property should be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States. The deponent accordingly reopened his banking house. General Butler soon commenced examining into the affairs of the bankers. Finding the deponent had sixty thousand dollars in gold, he demanded the money of him, and or refusing he was thrown into prison until he revealed the place of concealment. General Butler now has \$50,000 of the gold, &c. He (Mr. Brooks) had only to add that the money had never been paid into the Treasury of the United States, and yet remains in Butler's hands.

Mr. Loas, (rep.) of Mo.—Has it ever been returned to the proper department?

Mr. Baooks—It is not in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Loas—I understand it has been paid to the War Department.

Mr. Sysvens asked what was the result of the suit to which the gentleman referred?

Mr. BROOMS replied it was still pending. The fact was not to be discredited that that fifty thousand dollars was not where it ought the be, but in the sole possession of General Butler.

Mr. Goom, (rep.) of Mass. —I will say to the gentleman, if, before making his charge, he had taken cocasion to investigate the facts, he would have learned the circumstances under which the money was taken and the readiness of General Butler to obey the orders of the War Department.

followed.

BROOMS asked if he made his report before or after process was issued?

GOOGN—I presume before that. I don't know the

fact.

Mr. Brooks—I knew he did not before the suit was entered.

Mr. Gooks—Was it not before the gentleman made his statement on this floof?

Mr. Brooks—I know that General Butler used the telegraph to say that the money was in the Treasury when it was not there.

Mr. Brooks—A man who robe citizens and keeps the money until suit is instituted, and makes no report on the subject, deserves the epithet.

Mr. Brooks—It has been so stated to me.

Mr. Goocs—Does the gentleman know that such is the fact?

Mr. Brooks—It has been so stated to me.

Mr. Goocs—I has been so stated to me.

Mr. Goocs—I has been so stated to me.

Mr. Goocs—I was affrighted into making the report.

Mr. Brooks—It was affrighted into making the report.

Mr. Brooks—It was affrighted into making the report.

Mr. Brooks—I was affrighted into making the report.

Mr. Brooks—I was affrighted into conceal it, he committed a wrong; but if he has not done this, then the gentleman from New York, in calling General Butler a "gold robber," has done wrong. It seems to me that the gentleman from New York, in calling General Butler a "gold robber," has done wrong. It seems to me that the gentleman from New York, in calling General Butler a "gold robber," has done wrong. It seems to me that the gentleman from New York, in calling General Butler a "gold robber."

Mr. Brooks—He had the gold ready to respond.

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Mr. Brooks—Also the begod or not?

Mr. Goocu—He had the gold ready to respond.

Mr. Brooks—Bab the gold of not?

Mr. Goocu—He had the gold ready to respond.

Mr. Brooks—Bab the gold of not?

Mr. Goocu—He had the gold ready to respond.

Mr. Brooks—Is the though the the weak for a committee of investigation and obts and a letter in order to draw him into a controversy. He maintained that he bad been fully justified in using the adjuctive against him. He this proceeded to state what was known to other generals, involving General Butler in common speculation. In concision, he said—So help me Gold I have no party obj

On notion the House adjourned

The Assault on Judge Kelley in Washington.

[From the National Intelligence, Jan. 23.]
On Salurday afternoon Judge Boswell investigated the
case of A. P. Field, of Louisina, who was charged with
committing an assault and buttery upon Hon. W. D.
Kelley, of Pennsylvania, at Withard's Host. Hon.
Thomas Corwin appeared as counsel for Mr. Field.

Judge Kelley was sworn, and testifi of that he had been
spending the evening of Friday with some friends, and
went to Willard's to supper. While at table Judge Field
accosted winners with the remark, "Why do you keep us
out is the cold? Why don't you admit us like a man!"
Witness replied, "I have nothing to do with admitting
you; the quantion is in the committee, and it is not yet
before the House." Then he said, with an oath, "Why
do you not come up like a man, and toe the line?" Witness remarked, is substeed tones, "Judge Field, if you
will inquire of my friends you will find I am in the habit
then from the mark of marking, "You dare not go
home and face your constituency; you would
a mil before them." To this winness replied,
"Judge Field, my constituency will not rebuke
me for excluding a man slike you, who, before
ladies, can at as you are doing." He then, uttering an
other oath, quitted the room, remarking as he did so, "I
will hold you responsible; you shall feel me for that."

ladies, can act as you are doing." He then, uttering another oath, quitted the room, remarking as he did so, "I will hold you responsible; you shall feel me for that." Witness left the supper room in about fifteen or twenty minutes thereaster, and on passing into the hall saw Judge Field conversing with other gentlemen. Witness endeavored to avoid Judge Field, but the latter caught him by the collar of the coat, and, inflicting a blow, exclaimed, "You shall give me satisfaction." Judge Field attempted to inflict a second blow, but his arm was caught by Major Harper.

In answer to a question of Judge Field witness denied that he hast told him (Field) to go back and tell the people of Louisians to send a more decent man here.

Major Horper, who was present at the table, and when the roncontre took place, testified to the same facts as did Judge Kelley. Witness saw Judge Field inflict the blow, and denied that Mr. Kelley told Judge Field to tell the people of Louisians to send a more decent man here. Justice Boswell held accused to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, to answer the charge of assault and battery; and at the request of Judge Kelley he was also placed under bonds of one thousand dollars to keep the peace toward Wr. Kelley for the space of six months. Mr. John D. Hammack became bail in both cases.

The United States Supreme Court.

No. 72. The Marine Bank of Cheago, plaintiff in error, va. the Fulton County Bank of New York. No. 80. The Marine Bank of Chicago, plaintiff in error, va. the Broadway Bank of New York. No. 81. The Marine Bank of Chicago, plaintiff in error, va. the Agewam Bank of Massachusetts. No. 82. The Marine Bank of Chicago, plaintiff in error, va. the Western Reserve Bank of Ohlo. These are writs of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Illinois. Various banks sent to the Marine Bank of Chicago commercial paper against persons residing in that city for collection. The Marine Bank received that paper and collected it in the depreciated currency of Illinois, which it was said was then almost the only circulating medium in use at Chicago and throughout the State of Illinois, and placed the proceeds to the credit of the transmitting banks, and advised them of what had been done. This occur d in the latter part of 1890 and 1861. Suit being brought, the Marine Bank contended that it having notified the transmitting banks that it could collect only Illinois funds, and they not having objected to receiving them, it was contended that the Marine Bank was bound to collect the paper in gold or silver or current funds, and transmit the proceeds without delay; and that, not having done so, it was contended that the Marine Bank was bound to collect the paper in gold or silver or current funds, and transmit the proceeds without delay; and that, not having done so, it was liable for the amount of the notes collected, with interest. This view was sustained by the court below, and a writ of error was sued out from the Supreme Court.

The Maryland Legislature and the Late Edward Everett.

BALTIMORS, Jan. 23, 1865.
The Maryland Legislature to-day unanimously passed resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Hon. Edward Everett, and highly sulogistic of his distinguished character and public services, and also making arrangements for the appointment of some one to pronounce eulogy on the filustrious deceased at an early day.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1865.
Hon. A. Waison Atwood, editor of the Old Dominion at Norfolk, Va., chairman of a committee of Norfo citizens, is stopping at the Continental. He leaves for

thousand names, asking that civil government be restored

Washington this evening, with a petition of over three

Bairixons, Jan 23, 1865.
The sale of the captured blockade runners the brig
Mountain Eagle and schooner Hatch, which was to have taken place here to-day, by order of the United States Marshal, has been postponed to the 25th inst.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

The Empress Eugenie has given forty thousand france to the sufferers by the inundations in Valencia.

The liberty of the press and the privilege of public mootings have just been granted by the Crown of Wartemberg.

The Vienna papers devote their leading articles to the Encyclical Letter, and deplore this manifestation of papel intolerance.

## THE STATE CAPITAL

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1865. In a caucus of the democratic members of the Legic lature this evening Isaac Butts, of Rochester, was norm nated as the candidate for Regent of the University.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

AGRANY, Jan. 23, 1865.

BILLS EMPORTED.

Against legalizing the proceedings of the New York Common Council for the benefit of the German Hospital Agreed to.

\*Relative to the expiration of terms of the Justices of the New York District Courts.
Incorporating the Union League Club.
Incorporating the Union League Club.
Incorporating the Opimpic Club.
Providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

A communication was received from the Commissioners appointed to erect a public market in New York, stating that they have expended four hundred dollars for clering appointed to erect a public market in New York, stating that they have expended four hundred dollars for clering appointed to erect a public market in New York, stating that they have expended four hundred dollars for clering appearance in market upon the site selected.

BILLS BOTICED.

To remove the restrictions as to fare on the Hudses River Railroad.

To equalize the compensation of Justices of the Emported Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals.

For the appointment of commissioners to creek armory for the Eighth regiment.

BILLS BUTHODUCED.

Incorporating the American Railway Literary Union.

The Metropolitan Health bill.

New York Mail Steamship Company.

The Metropolitan Health bill.

Regulating the use of slips and wharves leased to
New York Mail Steamship Company.

For aid to the Children's Aid Society of New York.

Several bills were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ALHANT, Jan. 23, 1868.

Mr. Burns gave notice of a bill to reduce the rate of are on the Fulton ferry to one cent, and on the Hamil

are on the Function terry to one cont, and on the rimms are nue ferry to two cents.

The Metropolitan Health bill and Metropolitan Distribire bill were introduced; also a bill increasing the prof Justices of Seasion to two dollars per diem.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.
Incorporating the New York Yacht Club.
Incorporating the Atlantic Base Ball Club.
Incorporating the Union Yacht Club of New York.
Adjourned.

#### **NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.**

Fight Near Columbus-Forrest's Men Tak

Lieutenant Nesby, in command of a company of Ten nessee cavalry, left Columbus, Kentucky, on the 18th. and when ten miles out encountered two hundred rebels with whom a fierce fight ensued, lasting half an hour, taken prisoners. There were no casualties on the Union

It is reported that from five to ten men of Format's command come in daily and take the oath of allegiages

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